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B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne County.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill, P. O., Lenoir County.

For Congress.
HON. WM. S. ASHE.

SOME THINGS WORTH LOOKING AT.—If people will only keep their eyes reasonably open they will always find some little circumstances "sticking out" so to speak by which the sincerity of professions, no matter how high flowing, may be tested. So it is in the present canvass for Congress in this district. Every body who was present at the discussion between Messrs. Ashe and Leak at the Court House on Wednesday night last will recollect that Mr. Leak stated that this issue of his, in regard to the public lands, was no new thing with him; but that he had avowed the same opinions during his canvass for Governor in 1846. He also stated emphatically, that so strongly did he feel upon the subject that he would vote for no man for Governor or who did not go for land distribution. If he really felt so strongly upon this subject why did he not avail himself of the opportunity of canvassing the State in 1848, and of bringing it before the people? We know that in 1848 many of the Democrats in the west—our humble self among the number—were anxious that he should be a candidate for Governor; but in a letter to Mr. Lander of Lincoln county, written in the spring of that year, Mr. Leak stated positively that if nominated he would not canvass. His zeal was not strong enough to induce him to undertake the labor or expense of a canvass then. Again, in 1852 Gov. Reid was re-nominated and accepted, and stood upon a platform the very opposite of the schemes proposed by Mr. Leak and his friends, yet Mr. Leak takes pride to himself for his services in favor of Gov. Reid's election this time last year, and still he says that this is no new-born zeal of his, but that he has held the views for years. If so why did he say nothing against Gov. Reid's platform, but on the contrary warmly support that gentleman?

Again—it will be remembered how vehemently Mr. Leak talked about a private letter being alluded to by Mr. Ashe. That letter was in regard to an appointment for office—so much appeared from Mr. Leak's own admission, and whether it was or not, is a matter we need not now discuss. The really important matter is Mr. Leak's admission, that if the consulate, either to Havana or Liverpool had been tendered to him he would have accepted it. Where then would have been all this zeal? Actually leaked out, clean gone and snowed under—the crying wrongs of "poor Old North Carolina" might have cried as loud as they chose, what weight would they have had when placed in the balance opposite to the fat consulate of Liverpool or Havana? These facts which we have stated, or to which we have made allusions, are all admissions of Mr. Leak's own. We do hope that at least will not be accused of violating confidence in referring to statements made at a public meeting.

Let us look a little farther, and perhaps we may, without traveling much out of our road, find other circumstances which will enable us still more fully to contrast practice and professions. We think it is hardly necessary to remark, that Mr. Leak is a gentleman of wealth, and no doubt worthy of all the prosperity with which he has been blessed. That Mr. Ashe is not as rich as we think so clever a gentleman ought to be, is also, unfortunately, we believe, too true; he might, perhaps, have been a richer man if he had made fewer sacrifices for his party and his friends.—Of course, Mr. Ashe is a gentleman of too high spirit to make, or to sanction any appeals upon such a basis as this; and certainly we are not enough of demagogues to awaken prejudices for or against a man for his wealth or his poverty; but have made the reference for the purpose of illustrating a little trait of character. Mr. Leak admits, that if he, already a wealthy man, had got one or the other of the two fattest offices in the gift of the government—what would have taken it, and "poor old North Carolina" might have whistled for him.—On the other hand, what was Mr. Ashe's course. At the seat of government—personally popular—an active and trusted politician—with a strong influence in the cabinet, little doubt can be entertained, but that he had sought a lucrative and honorable post he would have obtained it. But he did not even once entertain the idea. Prodigious of his courtesies and services to his friends, he was careless for himself. He felt a deep interest in certain projects for the benefit of the district. He believed and believes still that he can carry them through, and with that end in view he wished and wishes to go back to Washington, there to devote his energies in season and out of season for the furtherance of matters on which, as a Cape Fear man and a North Carolina man, his heart is set.

We draw no conclusions. Let the reader judge.—Men's motives are queer things, and it is doubtful if even the individuals themselves understand them half the time. What we have here said, however, is founded simply upon statements or admissions publicly made and known, and which will not be denied.

Exceedingly Tolerant.

We hear a great deal from certain quarters about proscription, party dictation, etc.; but, for our own part, we must say that, the most intolerant remark we have heard for a long time, was one made by Mr. Leak in the Court House here on Wednesday night last, to the effect that he would support no man for Governor who does not agree with him upon the Land Distribution Question. Now look at it. Mr. Leak claims to be a Democrat, and seeks the support of Democrats. He knows as well as we do that the body of the Democrats in this State are against him, he knows as well as we do that the Convention of the party assembled in Raleigh last summer, nominated Gov. Reid upon a platform directly opposed to Mr. Leak's hobby; and yet, knowing this and claiming Democratic support, Mr. Leak very modestly says to the party—"Gentlemen, you must all turn around and take up my notions. It might have done very well to nominate and elect that man Reid, on the platform you did, before you received my fiat; but now the case is different—I have spoken; hear, tremble and obey!" Now talk about the dictation of cliques. Who ever heard of such arrogance from any of the so-called cliques? Certainly, who ever did?

Defeat of the Maine Liquor Law in Connecticut.
HARTFORD, Conn., June 23.—The Maine Liquor Law was defeated in the house of Delegates to-day by a large majority, by striking out the enacting clause and inserting a bill granting licenses for the sale of liquor.

Deaths from the Heat.
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One Drawer.
The pressure of various things upon the absence of one of the editors, who left for the Northern cities upon business, about a week since, has caused an accumulation of sundry little matters in the way of communications, etc., which we have not sooner been able to attend to, but will try and make up in a bunch. Diving into our receptacle, we find first, a very interesting account with which our friend Edward Vail, Esq., of Spring Vale, Sampson county, has favored us concerning a visit which he himself and Mr. Faison of the same county, lately paid to "Old Delph," an aged negro belonging to Mr. Williams of Sampson. Delph will be one hundred and eleven years old on the coming Fourth of July. They found him, cheerful, and in fine health, and busily engaged in making himself a pair of pants, without spectacle—he being a tailor by trade. His first master, Archibald Bell, died 98 years ago, at which time Delph was 15 years of age. He remembers seeing Lord Cornwallis and his army, as well as other persons and things of note in those early days. He was taken prisoner near the residence of William Fryer. He saw the Tories kill John Thompson—he (Thompson) lingering some three days. The old fellow lives by himself, not another soul being near him; he is a sort of Doctor and travels as much as fifty miles to see sick persons, and many persons visit him for medical aid.—Mr. Vail observed him closely and found his faculties good and apparently unimpaired. He cooks, washes, milks and makes his own clothes, in a very independent manner. He is four feet high and weighs one hundred and five pounds. His present owner, Mr. A. Williamson, is seventy-four, and therefore an old man to the rest of the world, but quite a youth in comparison with Delph. There is little reason for doubting the old negro's age, of which he himself is confident, besides his having been known in Sampson for time immemorial.

By the way, we learn that Mr. Vail has finished or is about finishing for Sampson county the copying of the Registry Books of said County, which he was employed to do some three years since at a very small fee, some 18 cents per page we think. The whole work will make near if not quite seven thousand pages, about fifteen inches long by ten to twelve wide; and we learn that there is not a mistake in the whole work, which is done, notwithstanding advancing age, in a neat, smooth and legible hand.—While engaged with this, Mr. Vail has taken the census of Sampson County once, and has attended to the duties of a small post office.

The compensation for this service was very moderate, and we do think that our liberal friends of Sampson would be doing a just and generous action by voting some extra compensation to Mr. Vail, as a token of their appreciation of the excellent and faithful manner in which he has discharged his trust, and the benefit which his labors will confer upon posterity.

Men don't like to be thought ugly a whit more than the women, and who ever dreamed of a woman to whom such an insinuation would not be considered a mortal offence. We have had a dozen communications complaining of the author of a little article about a picnic in Duplin, published some time since in this paper, having evidently, without proper consideration, made some remarks reflecting upon the personal plumpitude of some stranger guests—a delicate subject, it is understood. However, the matter is not a very serious one, but just sufficiently so to incite caution in the use of pen, ink and paper. They are as dangerous as edge tools, with which it has been sagely remarked that children should not play.

Daily Journal, 25th inst.

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Sarim Pasha, the governor of Trebizond, we understand, has been deprived of his government through the representations of the Russian consul in that place, who has been endeavoring to secure the extradition of the slave trade. Trebizond is one of those ports in the Black Sea where Circassian and Georgian slaves are frequently landed. In the Russian territories the seizing and selling of slaves has been long since put a stop to. Parents, however, who wish to send their daughters to Constantinople are allowed to do so on the pretence of sending them to relatives there, and under the guardianship of proper people. In this case each individual is furnished with a passport. It happens, however, that occasional bands of marauders from Lazistan, on the coast of Circassia, and in Mingrelia, pounce upon the villages, carrying off young girls and children into slavery, in order to convey them to Constantinople, where they find a ready sale at high prices. These expeditions being usually performed in small boats, they are obliged to put in at the ports of the Black Sea for food and water. The Russian consuls stationed there do their utmost to destroy this illicit traffic. A number of these slaves having arrived a short time ago without passports, the consuls at Constantinople, as Russian subjects, but the Pasha turned a deaf ear to his representations, and allowed the slave dealers to depart with their cargo; whereupon, the consul lowered his flag, and wrote to Prince Menschikoff, whose influence with the Porte was sufficient to deprive the Pasha of his place.

Constantinople correspondence of the Times.

FLORIDA PAINT ROSS.—This roe grows in great abundance in the flat woods, near the streams, and the savannahs of the counties of Levy, Marion, Sumter, and perhaps many other counties of East and South Florida. It has a top similar to the flag, and a root about the size of a man's thumb, of various lengths, running horizontal, not far below the surface. It is very juicy, and of a deep red color. Hogs are exceedingly fond of it, and fatten on it rapidly, if they are black, or have black hoofs. It is said by the old settlers that hogs with white hoofs seem to founder, and their hoofs come off, which causes them to perish unless fed well till they recover. Even when the animal has only one white hoof and the others black the white hoof comes off. The root colors the flesh, bones and marrow, of hogs that feed upon it, and the urine becomes of the color of blood. There is no doubt this roe may be substituted for madder, and become a source of no inconsiderable traffic, to the people of Florida. Like the arrow root or corn—it grows spontaneously in great abundance and may be cultivated, if that advantage.—Ocala Mirror.

A letter from Washington says—"Santa Anna will have choice between the alternatives of selling up about 75,000 square miles of territory, comprising the Northern parts of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Lower California, at say, \$10,000,000, or of losing a great deal more—perhaps his whole country—by a war. Mr. Gadsden has not yet departed, though he has vacated the office of Superintendent or Commissioner of the construction of the Charleston Custom House."

Deaths from the Heat.
PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The heat has been very great to-day, being the hottest day of this hot season. The coroner has held twelve inquests to-day, most of them caused by the excessive heat.

Mr. Secretary Debbin has taken the dwelling on I street, near 20th, Washington, lately in the occupancy of the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, his predecessor in the Navy Department.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara—Later from Europe.
The Steamer Niagara arrived at New York on the 22d, with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst.

The University of Oxford had conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mr. Ingersoll, the American Minister, and Bishop McIlwaine.

Lloyd's had advanced the rate of Insurance risks to Russian and Turkish ports from 10 to 30 shillings. The crops throughout England and Ireland were promising.

The Monitor, the French official paper, announces that the French and English fleets had formally offered to sustain Turkey, and proceed to the Dardanelles immediately. The Monitor also believes that the difficulty will be amicably adjusted.

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